

Kin Collecting

A Quarterly Devoted to Genealogical Research in Ashley County, Arkansas

Volume XIX, No. 1 & 2

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**Kin Collecting
Volume XIX
Numbers 1 and 2**

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The History of the Methodist Church of Wilmot, AR

Later Superintendents to be remembered are Dr. E.O. McDermott and J.R. Cone.

Although there had been Methodist in the trade territory of what is now the city of Wilmot from the time the early settlers came to this region long before the Civil War: the records of the Little Rock conference reveal no pastor appointed to Wilmot until the late fall conference of 1900. Prior to the founding of Wilmot the pastor of the old Bartholomew Circuit served a number of churches up and down Bayou Bartholomew.

There is a record of the great Dr. Winfield serving the circuit in 1851. Dr. Winfield was doubtless pastor of the old church just west of the Bayou from Wilmot at that time. After Wilmot was founded the members from Grant church led by Lural Eatmon transferred their membership to a new organization there, which used the old Union church and was served by the pastor of the Bartholomew Circuit.

The Union Church was a small frame building located where the present Baptist Church now stands. The Methodist had their own Sunday school services held in the morning, while the Baptist held theirs in the afternoon.

By 1900 the Methodist in Wilmot had become strong enough that along with Parkdale they became a half-time church. From 1900 to 1905 the appointment read Portland-Wilmot with the pastor living in Portland. From 1905-1917 it was Parkdale-Wilmot with the pastor living at Parkdale. In 1918 it was Lake Village-Wilmot. In 1919 Wilmot became a full time station and remained so ever since. It was the first of the Delta churches to obtain this status.

In 1904-05 the Methodist built their own house of worship, which has been in use these forty-nine years.

Among the old families, well remembered for their interest in the Methodist Church, we find the following:

L.S. Eatmon, Walter Brame, Ben Staton, Ed Jones, A.E. Jackson, W.B. de Yampert, and A.M. Keller.

Among the first Sunday school Superintendents were A.M. Brame, and Clem Baker (who was licensed to preach in this church in 1906)

Among the first Sunday School teachers and workers were a Mr. & Mrs. Owens, Mrs. Laula de Yampert, now Mrs. Fooshe of St. Louis; Mrs. A. F. Brame; Mrs. Lissie Brame and Maybelle de Yampert, now Mrs. S.C. Horton, Mrs. E.C. Keller, mother of A.M. Keller, is also remembered for her interest in the work of the church during her extended visits in Wilmot.

Among later teachers to be remembered for their untiring efforts are Dr. H.N. Princehouse, Miss Nan de Yampert, Mrs. J.P. de Yampert and Mrs. A.B. Cone, Sr.

Some of the children in the church were as follows: Adele de Yampert, now Mrs. Tom Scannell of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Lucille de Yampert, now Mrs. Johnson of St. Louis and Wilmot; Francis Pugh, now Mrs. George Lindsay of Tutwiler, MS; Charley Pugh, now Mrs. Frey of Washington D.C., and J.D. Brame.

Pastors who have served the congregation are listed in order as follows:

J.O. Walsh	1900	J.M. Cannon
1924-5		
J.C. Rhodes	1901	W.J. Clark
1926		
G.T. Galloway	1902-3	B.A. Few
1927-8		
J.E. Godbey	1904	D.T. Rowe
1929-32		
J.R. Dickerson	1905	R.H. Cannon
1932-34		
L.E. Hundley	1906	C.D. Meux
1935		
W.C. Toombs	1907	B.F. Fitzhugh
1936-38		
C.W. Drake	1908-9	J.W. Thomas
1939-43		
J.L. Hoover	1910-12	Robert McCommon
1944-48		

E.J. Slaughter	1913	George Warren	1949-
50			
A.T. Clanton	1914-15	C.D. Cade	1951-
53			
H.E. Van Camp	1916	J.P. Miles	1954-
57			
Frank Hopkins	1917	J.R. Sewell	1958-
62			
A.C. Rogers	1919-21	Joe Arnold	1962-64
J.A. Biggs	1922		
A.B. Barry	1923		

Woodmen of the World

R.O. Beck while stationed here left to serve God and our

country as a Chaplain of the Armed Forces of the United States.

Rev. C.D. Cade became our pastor in June 1951 and under his leadership plans to build a new church were made. In January 1952 definite plans for a building were projected. Our new church is partially constructed and will be completed in the immediate future, now we are beginning to realize a long cherished dream.

Dr. M.C. Crandall was chairman of the Board of Stewards when the plans for the new church were accepted and the building project authorized.

This article is from The Methodist church at work in Wilmot, AR. Published by the W.S.C.S. of The Wilmot Methodist Church July 1953 . This book was from the Margery Miller Collection given to the Crossett Public Library.

The largest fraternal benefit society with open membership in the United States, Woodmen was founded in Omaha, Neb., by Joseph Cullen Root on June 6, 1890. From its humble beginnings more than a century ago, Woodmen has grown into a financial services organization large enough to offer security, but small enough to still care about each individual member.

In the beginning, there was no office space. The first Woodmen certificates were issued from the home of Secretary John T. Yates. The organization opened its first office when space was donated rent-free for six months by the owner of the Sheeley Block at 15th and Howard Streets in Omaha.

The first certificate of membership was issued to William A. McCullly of Independence, Kan., on December 29, 1890. Six months later, Woodmen paid its first death claim on the life of teenager Willie O. Warner who drowned on June 14, 1891, in Niles, Mich.

Woodmen's first financial statement, dated December 31, 1891, listed receipts of \$59,733.31 and disbursements of \$58,876.22, with a balance on hand of only \$877.09. By 1900, the Society had \$2.19 million of life insurance in force.

Helping those in need

In addition to providing life insurance protection to members, Root believed that Woodmen members, through their local lodges, should be an active volunteer force within their communities, helping those in need.

The first test of Root's fraternal vision came in 1900 when a tidal wave devastated Galveston, Texas. Root, who was visiting the city along with Woodmen Treasurer Morris Sheppard, led relief efforts. Within a short time Root also had Woodmen erect a memorial to the event.

Today, the organization continues to provide disaster relief efforts through the Woodmen/American Red Cross partnership. More than 1,600 Woodmen volunteers belong to 160 disaster action teams nationwide, providing relief efforts in their local communities.

Fraternization gets a boost

In 1944, Woodmen President Farrar Newberry formed a National Service Committee composed of 12 members from across the nation to suggest ways of encouraging the growth of Woodmen lodges through community activities.

A Fraternal Service Fund, approved early in 1946, was established to provide matching funds to local lodges for the relief, health, recreation and entertainment of members.

NARRATIVE

Mother Earth

Cheney

County Chair

NOTES

Notary Public

知音

County Oklahoma

NOTARIAL

C. E. Loe

Notary Public

Cherry County, Kansas

RECEIVED

RECEIVED	CHERRY COUNTY, KANSAS	NATURE OF INSTRUMENT	DATE REC'D.
	EXECUTED BY	EXECUTED TO	
10-20-43	W.H. Chidester	James R. Kimball, Board Employee Benefits Report of Employee Plan, Inc.	10-20-43
10-20-43	"	" " "	10-20-43
10-20-43	"	" Tax return form CT-1	10-20-43
10-20-43	"	Report of Tax on stamp form 727	10-20-43
10-20-43	"	Statement of Credit form on form 727	10-20-43
10-20-43	P. F. Welsch	Cotton Insurance Assn Treasurer's Department	10-20-43
10-20-43	O. H. Clegg	G. S. Myers	10-20-43
10-20-43	Margaret Curran	H. S. Mays	10-20-43
10-20-43	W.H. Chidester	Chairman of Finance Committee	10-20-43
10-20-43	W.M.C. Neuman	Cherry Board, Banking Assn, Statement & Summary Return	10-20-43
10-20-43	W.E. Lakin	Prairie City Club Treasurer Department	10-20-43
10-20-43	L.R. Wilson	Report of Tax return form 10-1-a	10-20-43
10-20-43	"	Employee Tax return form 10-1-a	10-20-43
10-20-43	"	Age Certificate, Curtis A. Runge, Green	10-20-43
10-20-43	"	Charles V. Curran	10-20-43
10-20-43	"	Employee Tax return form 10-1-a	10-20-43
10-20-43	"	Employee Tax return form 10-1-a	10-20-43
10-20-43	"	Statement of Income & expenses, on form 727	10-20-43
10-20-43	"	Report of Tax form 727	10-20-43
10-20-43	"	Statement of Credit form on form 727	10-20-43
10-20-43	"	Cotton Report	10-20-43
10-20-43	C. E. Loe	Statement of Cherry Finance Assn Treasurer's Department	10-20-43
10-20-43	C. E. Loe	Statement of Cherry Finance Assn Treasurer's Department	10-20-43
10-20-43	"	Summary of Cost of Employee Plan \$100,000	10-20-43
10-20-43	Margaret Curran	Statement of Eligibility of Son	10-20-43
10-20-43	O.A. Rose	Individual Income Tax return - form 1000.	10-20-43
10-20-43	W.H. Chidester	Form 727 - Prairie City Club Tax	10-20-43
10-20-43	C. E. Loe	"	10-20-43

Hughes Chapel Methodist Church

In the historical sketch of the church gathered and compiled in a writing in 1947, it is learned that between the years of 1840 and 1850 (probably 1842) that Elijah Hughes homesteaded land in the second ward of Morehouse Parish, about seventeen miles north of Bastrop, moving his family from Union parish. They were the first settlers in this wilderness section of the parish.

Being advocates of the Methodist Church, they affiliated with the Hickory Grove Methodist Church in Ashley County, Arkansas. In 1881, the Rev. John Brown, a Methodist preacher, settled in the community and began to hold meetings. Under his leadership a Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized and a building was erected from logs of the forest on government land. This was in 1883.

The Rev. John Brown served as pastor until he was compelled to retire due to his age. He lived out his days in the community and his son, B.F. Brown, survived and still lived in the community at the time of this writing in 1947.

Sometimes later, Sainte Adolphus Jarvis and Rev. Madison visited and preached at this log church, with both probably pasturing at different times.

For a number of years the Church was unsupplied, and a Rev. Berk held meetings and preached Holiness or sanctification, as a 'second' work of Grace, and a number of people accepted and claimed to have experienced. Rev. Berk organized the Methodist members into the Methodist Protestant Church. Charter members at the time of organization were: G.D. and Maudie Fugels Hughes, J.M. and Ada

Chancellor, W.A. and Mary Jane Hughes Brown, B.F. and Mitty Hughes Brown, E.L. and Babe Cameron Robinson and Tom and Lula Carroll Robinson. The Rev. Berk continued there for several years. It is also noted that Elijah Hughes and

family became charter members of the original church, housed in the log building. In time, people settled in the community and among them some were Baptist, and the Log Cabin was too small, so under the leadership of Rev. Berk, a new building was erected, as a Union Church building, on land donated by G.D. Hughes, son of Elijah Hughes, the original settler. This Methodist Protestant Church was organized some times between 1890 and 1900. After a few years the Baptist interest withdrew from the congregation and built a church for themselves. The Methodist continued to use the Union building and shared it with the school, and eventually the parish School Board took it over as School property.

According to the Crossett Observer, a newspaper printed Thursday, Nov 18, 1926 the Rev. S.A. Jarvis organized Hughes Chapel Church in 1913 with a membership of eleven and during his ministry there at that time baptized thirty-two others. Also in 1913 the people erected a building on a two (2) acre plot donated by the Crossett Lumber Company, midway between the Log Cabin and the Union Church. The lumber was cut for timber off the land of Liege Robinson, Jim Chancellor, Benny Brown, Wiley Brown and Doss Hughes. Probably sometimes during this time the following were added to the roll: Jim and Gertrude Robinson, Duran and Sally Johnston, Sid and Laura Humphreys, Lee and Althea Herrington, Melissa Cameron and Sam Stevenson. This building served the church well until 1932 when under the leadership of L.L. Robinson the building was demolished and rebuilt on the same site under the name of Hughes Chapel Methodist Protestant Church.

This is a portion of the article that was in the Bastrop Daily Enterprise.

Standard Pedigree Tree

Elijah Hughes

b: 1816 in Warren County MS
m: 20 Aug 1840 in Union Ph., LA
d: 01 Nov 1895 in Hughes Chapel, LA

George Washington Hughes

b: Abt. 1854 in AR
m: 25 Mar 1887 in Morehouse Ph., LA
d: 12 May 1910 in Bonne Idee, Morehouse Parish, LA

Millberry Powell

b:
d:

Robert Hughes

b: 1894
m: 26 Sep 1914 in Morehouse Ph., LA
d: 1925 in Cypress Bend, Morehouse Parish, LA

Antoine Foster

b:
d:

Mary Dora Foster

b:
d:

Edwin Paul Hughes

b: 16 Jul 1916
m: 16 Feb 1938 in Lovington, Lea, New Mexico
d: 13 Jun 1982 in Baptist Hospital Little Rock, AR

b:
d:

Samuel Brewer

b:
d:

Middle Brewer

b:
m:
d:

Matilda

b:
d:

Notes:

Husband: Edwin Paul Hughes

Born: 16 Jul 1916
Married: 16 Feb 1938
Died: 13 Jun 1982
Burial:
Father: Robert Hughes
Mother: Mute Brewer
Other Spouses:

Wife: Myrna Maxine Bigham

Born: 03 Dec 1920
Died: 13 Jun 1987
Burial:
Father:
Mother:
Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

Name: Edwin Ray Hughes
Born: 24 Nov 1943
Died:
Burial:
Married: 27 May 1967
Spouse: Betty Carolyn Phillips

Name: Marilyn Hughes
Born: 12 Apr 1939
Died:
Burial:
Married:
Spouse: George Dumais

Name: Robert Mac Hughes
Born: 16 Apr 1942
Died:
Burial:
Married:
Spouse: Carol Tuberville

Name: Edwin Bath Hughes
Born: 06 Jul 1954
Died: 07 Jul 1954
Burial:
Spouse:

Name: Edwin Franklin Hughes
Born: 1918
Married:
Died:
Burial:
Spouse:

Name: R.L. Hughes
Born:
Married:
Died:
Burial:
Spouse:

Name: Lonnie Hughes
Born:
Married:
Died:
Burial:
Spouse:

Name: J.C. Hughes
Born:
Married:
Died:
Burial:
Spouse:

Name: Name:
Born:
Married:
Died:
Burial:
Spouse:

Name: Name:
Born:
Married:
Died:
Burial:
Spouse:

Name: Name:
Born:
Married:
Died:
Burial:
Spouse:

Husband: Robert Hughes

Born: 1894
Married: 26 Sep 1914
Died: 1925
Burial:
Father: George Washington Hughes
Mother: Mary Dora Foster
Other Spouses:

Wife: Mittie Brewer

Born: 11 Mar 1899
Died: 06 Feb 1982
Burial:
Father: Samuel Brewer
Mother: Matilda
Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

Name: Edwin Paul Hughes
Born: 16 Jul 1916
Died: 13 Jun 1982
Burial:
Spouse: Myrna Maxine Bigham

Name: Edward Franklin Hughes
Born: 1918
Married:
Died:
Burial:
Spouse:

Name: R.L. Hughes
Born:
Married:
Died:
Burial:
Spouse:

Name: Lonnie Hughes
Born:
Married:
Died:
Burial:
Spouse:

Name: J.C. Hughes
Born:
Married:
Died:
Burial:
Spouse:

Name: Name:
Born:
Married:
Died:
Burial:
Spouse:

Husband: George Washington Hughes

Born: in: AR
 Married: 25 Mar 1887 in: Morehouse Ph., LA
 Died: in:
 Burial: Father: Elijah Hughes
 Mother: Millberry Powell
 Other Spouses: Julia Fogle

Wife: Mary Dora Foster

Born:

Died:

Burial:

Father: Antoine Foster

Mother: Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

1 Name: Robert Hughes

Born: 1894 in:
 Died: 1925 in:
 Burial: in: Hughes Chapel, LA
 in: Morehouse Ph., LA

2 Name: Lottie Hughes

Born: in:
 Married: in:
 Died: in:
 Burial: in:
 Spouse: Mittie Brewster

3 Name: Mollie Hughes

Born: in:
 Married: in:
 Died: in:
 Burial: in:
 Spouse:

4 Name: Hunter Hughes

Born: in:
 Married: in:
 Died: in:
 Burial: in:
 Spouse:

5 Name: Sam Hughes

Born: in:
 Married: in:
 Died: in:
 Burial: in:
 Spouse:

Husband: Elijah Hughes

Born: 1816 in: Warren County MS
 Married: 20 Aug 1840 in: Union Ph., LA
 Died: 01 Nov 1895 in: Hughes Chapel, LA
 Burial: Father: James Hughes
 Mother: Abigail Evans
 Other Spouses:

Wife: Millberry Powell

Born:

Died:

Burial:

Father:

Mother: Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

1 Name: George Washington Hughes

Born: in: AR
 Died: in:
 Burial: in:
 Spouse:

2 Name: James Hughes

Born: in:
 Married: in:
 Died: in:
 Burial: in:
 Spouse: Mary Dora Foster

3 Name: Greenburg Dossey Hughes

Born: in: AR
 Married: in:
 Died: in:
 Burial: in:
 Spouse:

4 Name: Elijah Hughes

Born: in: AR
 Married: in:
 Died: in:
 Burial: in:
 Spouse:

5 Name: Elizabeth Hughes

Born: in:
 Married: in:
 Died: in:
 Burial: in:
 Spouse:

6 Name: Martin Hughes

Born: in: LA
 Married: in:
 Died: in:
 Burial: in:
 Spouse:

7 Name: Sophrina Hughes

Born: in: LA
 Married: in:
 Died: in:
 Burial: in:
 Spouse:

Arkansas Indian Tribes

Caddo. These Indians are treated under the five following heads: Adai and the Natchitoches Confederacy in Louisiana, Eyeish and the Hasinai Confederacy in Arkansas, and Kadohadacho Confederacy in Texas. Tribes of the Kadohadacho Confederacy are the only ones known to have lived in Arkansas.

Cahulawas. One of the tribes connected with the Kadohadacho Confederacy (under Texas).

Cherokees. Some Cherokee lived in this State while they were on their way from their old territories to Oklahoma, and a tract of land in northwestern Arkansas was granted them by treaty in 1817, which in 1828 they re-ceded to the United States Government. (See Tennessee.)

Chickasaw. Chickasaw passed through Arkansas on their way to Oklahoma but owned no land there. (See Mississippi.)

Choctaw. The Choctaw had a village on the lower course of Arkansas River in 1805 and they owned a large strip of territory in the western part of the State, granted to them by the treaty of Doak's Stand, October 18, 1820. They surrendered the latter in a treaty concluded at Washington, January 20, 1825. (See Mississippi.)

Illinois. When Europeans first descended the Mississippi an Illinois division known as Michiganene, "Big Water," was settled in northeastern Arkansas about a lake known by their name, probably the present Big Lake in Mississippi County. They had probably come from the region now embraced in the State of Illinois only a short time before, perhaps from a village entered on some maps as "the old village of the Michiganene." Toward the end of the seventeenth century they were driven north again by the Quapaw or Chickasaw and united with the cognate Kasiskia. (See Illinois.)

Kashkawas. This tribe appears to have been encountered by De Soto in what is now the State of Arkansas in 1541. (See Tennessee.)

Michilimackinac. (See Illinois above.)

Mosopelea, see Ofo.

Ofo. If these are the Mosopelea, as seems assured, they appear to have lived for a short time near the end of the seventeenth century in the neighborhood of the Quapaw on the lower course of Arkansas River before moving farther south. (See Mississippi.)

Osage. The Osage hunted over much of the northern, and particularly northwestern, part of Arkansas and claimed all lands now included in the State as far south as Arkansas.

River. They ceded most of their claims to these to the United States Government in a treaty signed at Fort Clark, Louisiana Territory, in 1806, and the remainder by treaties at St. Louis, September 25, 1818, and June 2, 1825. (See Missouri.)

Quapaw. Meaning "downstream people." They were known by some form of this word to the Omaha, Ponca, Kansas, Osage, and Creek. Also called: Arkansas, or Arkansas, by the Illinois and other Algonquian Indians, a name probably derived from one of the Quapaw social subdivisions.

Beaux Hommes, a name given them by the French. Bow Indian, so-called probably because the bow wood from the Osage orange came from or through their country.

Line, by the Caddo, probably from one of their towns.

Papikata, on Marquette's map (1673). Ustahuska, Wyandot name, meaning "wild apple," and referring to the fruit of the Claria papaya.

Connecticut. The Quapaw were one of the five tribes belonging to what J. O. Dooley (1897) called the Cegiba division of the Siouan linguistic stock.

Location. At or near the mouth of Arkansas River. (See also Louisiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas.)

Villages

Toegique, on the Mississippi side of Mississippi River above the mouth of the Arkansas, probably in Bolivar County, Miss. Tourime, at the junction of White River with the Mississippi, Desha County, probably the town elsewhere called Maize. Uktakhpahki, on the Mississippi, probably in Phillips County. Uzatikihi, on the south side of the lower course of Arkansas River not far from Arkansas Post.

History: Before the French became acquainted with this tribe (in 1673) the Quapaw had lived on Ohio River above its junction with the Wabash, and that portion of the Ohio was known as Arkansas River by the Illinois from this circumstance. It was formerly thought that the Pacata or Capaha met by De Soto in this part of Arkansas were the tribe in question, but it is not probable that they had left the Ohio then, and the name Capaha, the form on which the relationship is supposed to be established, is probably incorrect. In 1673 Marquette visited them and turned back at their towns without descending the Mississippi any farther. La Salle in 1682, Tonti in 1686, and all subsequent voyagers down and up the Mississippi mention them, and they soon became firm allies of French. Shortly after Marquette's visit they were ravaged by pestilence and the Uktakhpahki and the village was moved farther downstream. A few years before 1700 the people of Tongius moved across and settled with those of Tourime, and still later all of the towns moved from the Mississippi to the Arkansas. Le Page du Pratz (1758) encountered them

about 12 miles above the entrance of White River. Sibley (1832) found them in 1805 on the south side of Arkansas River about 12 miles above Arkansas Post.

By a treaty signed at St. Louis, August 24; 1818, the Quapaw ceded all their claims south of Arkansas River except a small territory between Arkansas Post and Little Rock, extending inland to Saline River. The latter was also given up in a treaty signed November 15, 1824, at Harrington's, Arkansas Territory and the tribe agreed to live in the country of the Caddo. They were assigned by the Caddo a tract on Bayou Treache on the south side of Red River, but it was frequently overflowed, their crops were often destroyed, and there was much sickness, and in consequence they soon returned to their old country. There they annoyed the white settlers so much that by a treaty signed May 13, 1833, the United States Government conveyed to them 150 sections of land in the extreme southeastern part of Kansas and the northeastern part of Indian Territory, to which they in turn agreed to move. February 23, 1867, they ceded their lands in Kansas and the northern part their lands in Indian Territory. In 1877 the Ponca were brought to the Quapaw Reservation for a short time, and when they removed went to their own reservation later west of the Osage most of the Quapaw went lands with them. Still later the lands of the Quapaw were allotted in severally and are now citizens of Oklahoma.

Population. Mooney (1928) estimated that in 1650 the Quapaw numbered 2,500. In 1750 Father Vivier stated that they had about 400 warriors or about 1,400 souls. In 1766, however, the British Indian Agent, John Stuart, reported that they had but 220 gunmen. Porter estimated that the total Quapaw population in 1829 was 500. In 1843 it was 476. In 1855 there were 120 on the Osage Reservation and 54 on the Quapaw Reservation, and in 1890, 196 on both. The census of 1910 gave 231, but the Indian Office Report of 1916, 333, and that of 1923, 347. The census of 1930 returned 222.

Connection in which they have become noted. The native form of the name of this tribe, Quapaw, is but seldom used topographically, although there is a village of the name in Ottawa County, Okla., but Arkansas, the term applied to them by the Illinois Indians, has become affixed to one of the largest branches of the Mississippi and to one of the States of the American Union. It has also been given to a county and mountain in Arkansas and to cities in that State and in Kansas.

Tunica. From some names given by the chroniclers of De Soto it is probable that the Tunica or some tribes speaking their language were living in Arkansas in his time. In fact it is not unlikely that the Pacaha or Capaha, who have often been identified with the Quapaw, were one of these. In later historic times they camped in the northeastern part of Louisiana and probably in neighboring sections of Arkansas. (See *Mississippi*.)

Yazoo. Like the Tunica this tribe probably camped at times in northeastern Louisiana and southeastern Arkansas, but there is no direct evidence of the fact. (See *Mississippi*.)

This article is from the internet site
www.accessgenealogy.com/native/arkansas/index.html

Mass Burial of Storm Victims in Drew County

Grief stunned residents of Center Point community, 11 miles east of Monticello, raked debris from their battered cemetery Monday and prepared for amass burial Tuesday morning for most of the 17 persons killed when a tornado razed the Baptist church and more than a dozen homes in the vicinity at 2:43 p.m. Sunday.

No deaths were added to the Drew County toll on Monday, but approximately 2 dozen persons remained in Monticello's hospital; two clinics and CCC infirmary and private homes. Several were in a critical condition.

As 200 WPA workers and others began clearing the timber-strewn, muddy road leading to the church site, Red Cross officials continued first aid to the injured and planned for caring for the dozen families whose homes are ruined. The community, populated by stockmen and farmers, still was so shocked Monday that little was done except attempts to console the bereaved and to discuss Sunday's storm and the two previous twisters there 10 and 20 years ago.

A tiny wrist watch whose case had been pried off by the wind was found in the debris beside the church site today, the hands pointing at 2:43, the apparent time of the tragedy. It was identified as that of Lywanda Ray, 12, one of the 11 persons who perished in the church.

Among the late departers who were killed was the pastor, the Rev. Thomas West, 49, who had assisted in the funeral service. The Rev. Harry G. Barnes of Collins, who conducted the funeral, had returned home.

Only three boys among the two dozen in the church were able to walk away from the scene. Some of the victims were blown 15 feet, others 150 feet.

The body of Virgil Phillips was cut in two.

INTERVIEW—APRIL 11, 1996, 3:30 P.M.

Phillips wife and three of his children also were killed, leaving only one member of the family, Bonnie Jean, seven.

Among those killed was Lamar (Pete) Marter, 23, who had returned to his home April 1 when his four-year CCC service expired. Another CCC enrollee, Omar Gibson who was injured badly, had been called home by the death of his sister's baby.

Pope Holman, 17, reported missing Sunday night, was located at Halley Monday. He had left the scene just before the storm.

So isolated was the community after the rainstorm and tornado that it was necessary to transport the injured on quickly made stretchers to wagons, which conveyed them to trucks. Several hours were required for the first of the patients to reach Monticello.

Two of the victims, Rev. W.T. West, age 49, and James Elbert hart, age 57, were members of the Ashley county Burial Association and were brought to Hamburg where their bodies were prepared by the Jones Funeral Home. The Jones funeral home sent three funeral coaches with the two bodies and funeral equipment to Center Point Tuesday where the mass funeral was held. Rev C. E. Whitten, Hamburg Methodist pastor accompanied them,

This article appeared in the April 20, 1939 issue of The Ashley County Leader

My brother Hugh and I were visiting the old Centerpoint graveyard. A little, white church had been rebuilt on the site of the original church that had been destroyed by the tragic 1939 tornado, just a simple building with no steeple. It was sunny and warm. The leaves were just beginning to burst from their buds on the trees surrounding the cemetery. It was very quiet except for a single mockingbird that sang from the top of a tree at the center of the burial place.

The graveyard is located directly in front of the church. The stones, old and new, crown a slight hilltop that extends for maybe 100 yards in length and 40 yards in width, with a small road that goes completely around it. (The symbolic strategy of church and cemetery placed side by side has always intrigued me. When people came to church in the old days, the very sight of tombstones must have been enough to remind them why they were in church and of their mortality.) We wandered from stone to stone and found many dated April 16, 1939.

As we were leaving, I noticed a man on an old beat-up tractor, plowing a small field near the road. We stopped, and I asked him if he knew anything about the tornado of '39. He climbed down from his tractor and said, "I shore do, son. I was in it!"

His name was Doyle Phillips, and he was 78 years old. I asked him if he would mind telling me of his experience, and he said he wouldn't mind at all. He cut the engine on his tractor, leaned back against the rear wheel and began....

"It was the sixteenth of April, 1939. Well, what I was goin' to tell you, I was there at the church, an' that storm come up so fast it caught a lot of the men. Them boys wanted me to stay an' shoot the breeze with them, you know. I told them, 'No.' I was a married man. I had to go home. Had an' ol' 1928 Chevalay, didn't have a top on it, just had a windshield. So I drove up to my dad's house...he lived over yunder on the next hill...that's where all the folks was. Got out of that ol' Chevalay, an' my dad come out.

I said, 'We better go git up there in that gully behind the house! We better go git there!'

He said, 'We ain't got time.'

"An' we all got in the livin' room. The house had a hall in it you know, an' one end of it had a fireplace. We all...there was about twenty some of us, in-laws an' out-laws visit'n...we huddled up around that fireplace, *an' it come through!* Blew the winder out, an' my brother-in-law started to jump out the winder, but his wife caught him an' drug him back in. It tore that house all up. We didn't lose a hair or git a scratch, but the house was *gone!*... An' over there on the next hill...my uncle an' his family lived over there..it blewed his house *slap away*, an' they didn't git hurt.

"Yeah, some of them boys I was with at the church got killed... We got the papers with all the obituaries an' ever'thang in there, but it'd take a month to find them... Let's see...there was Lamar Morder, Wilson Brown, an' I had an Uncle Virgil Phillips an' his wife an' little boy was killed. He was...I don't know how come...but this road went, you know, away from the church...an' I guess he got up that hill. It blowed over a tree, an' his feet went under it an' his haed over it, an' it blew him half in two. An' it rolled up that fence where you couldn't find a piece of net wire nowhere to be found around here.

"Some people was scattered in the woods...he wasn't...but others from the church was. I believe seventeen killed in the church...women an' kids an'...oh, I didn't name all of them. I can't recall all the boys now. I had two first cousins, Alda Lee an' Cleo. Blowed Cleo's leg off is all it done, but he died. His dad tried to tote him out, but he bled to daeth...his dad tried to git him out.

"It happened three o'clock in the evenin' an' it was dark. Then they had to clean these roads up. You couldn't go nowhere.

"Well, I was goin' to tell you about that ol' Chevalay. When the storm was all over, it was set'n half-a-quarter up in that field, an' the windshield wasn't even broke. I went out there an' drove it back to the house.

"Yeah, the people had a big bonfire out here. There warn't nowhere for them to go, you know. There just warn't no houses left. That livin' room was all that was left of my dad's house.

An' there was an ol' man lived over in front of us there, an' I walked over there, an' it had blowed him three hundred yards back this away. He was layin' on the bed when it come, an' he was still layin' on the bed when the storm was over. But his back was about broke or somethin'. He lived though. Here we talkin' about when it gits stormin'...those thangs still come back to me.

"It got real dark before it come...just as still as a mouse before it got there, you know. Wind been up all day, but it just quieted down...got quiet an' dark...*an' man, that thang come through here!* Sounded worse than any eight or ten airplanes you ever heard. *I was scared to daeth!*

"They didn't bury ever'one on one day. A lot of them lived for awhile, you know. They had funerals for six months after it was over. They was no mention of the tornado on the tombstones there. If you seen the name of Tom West, he was the preacher. He was here for the funeral...funeral of Best...John Best.

"There was a few that was kin. Was a kinfolk community. Still is...but there ain't but two or seven livin' here now.

"They was three houses between here an' the church, other than what's standin' there now. Some people rebuilt, but you know the community went to goin' down...they went to movin' out. Some was scared a tannader would come here agin, an' a lot of the old ones diied out. We had church for a long time after that; fact we had church up to about three year ago. Got to where there warn't nobody to go but me an' my wife an' my son an' his wife, an' that didn't seem like church, you know. I told the preacher... He said, 'I'll still come'...but I told him it look like it be just as well to quit for awhile, at least. An' now nobody moved in so we're still quit.

"I was livin' in the same house. Just had built it; two-room shack there, an' it's a shotgun house, but it was facin' this way. Wind pulled it toward the storm. The whole house was moved almost off its blocks.

"An' the road was blocked. Man, it was just criss-cross stuff ever' which away. Storm come right out of the southwest. It went way on up across the road out here toward the highway. Went on through Selma...or below Selma. Course it wasn't as bad there.

"Went right in the center of the church, daed center. My house was just...ever'thang that was blowed down was set'n' toward the storm.

"I think I was workin' this ground then. I had a barn out there. I had this as a pasture. But I never...since I was eight years old...I never moved in my life. I was born an' raised over on the other hill, an' when I married, I started over here on this hill.

"Oh, this place changed alright. It got over the 'storm, but Northern Pacific ruined it. That was pretty woods out there when that storm come...tall timber, oak, an' I'd squirrel hunt out there an' ever'thang. Then they come in there an' cut ever'thang I had to threaten to burnin' the world up to git them few trees you see out there...them across the road. They marked ever' tree they was goin' to cut an' man, I didn't like that. An' I talked to the supervisor up here, an' he says, 'Well, they got to go.'

"I says, 'Well, I'm goin' to call the big boss.'

"An' he come out here an' he said, 'No, we won't cut them trees.' He made that man come down here an' apologize, an' I thought I was goin' to have to feed the bastard 'cause he stayed so long.

"Oh man, you see how they've done it between here an' over there? An' it's all over the country. Big Lake was a fishin' place. Now they all go down to the Cut Off Creek, down yunder...they got it fixed up.

Oh, I thought about leavin' several times. I worked for the state, you know. They didn't pay much back then, but I worked for thirty-seven years an' I wasn't about to quit. I never had a day taken off my check in all that time.

"My boy still lives in that brick house up yunder. My daughter lives in Crofton... But time is shore changin' life.

"Yeah...that tornader shore scared us. I built me a storm cellar. I got to where I don't go to it now, but I think about it when it's pourin' down rain. I'd go more, but my wife is crippled up, an' I didn't keep it real clean. She's scared to daeth, an' if I heard one comin', I'd just go set down by her bed. If a tornader gits her, it gits me, too.

"It was a bad experience I tell you...somethin' you don't ever git over...I even saw pine straws drown into the trees. People didn't believe...told me that give me somethin' to lie about."

This article is from Roots & Wings: the art of Tom Heflin by Tom Heflin



This a copy of the original Stock Certificates of
The Crossett Lumber Company

You are especially invited to attend a

Banquet to be given by

Crossett Mercantile Company

to employees

at the

Rose Inn

on Friday evening, January the tenth,
one thousand nine hundred and thirteen

at eight o'clock

Duncan's Camp was located about 2 miles Southwest of Crossett. West of what was known as the George Little Farm. Freer's Camp was located near Hickory Grove Suth of Crossett on what is now Highway 132.

My twin brother, Fred, went to Freer's Camp as helper in Store #3 and the Manager was Arthur McMurry.

Duncan's Camp Store #2 had several store managers between 1911 and 1914. They were Mr. George Slocum, Cliff Strong, Edd Berry and J. L. Bland.

In 1914, Duncan Camp moved to Prairie DeBuc, Louisiana, about a mile South of Stevenson, Louisiana. Later the name was changed to Davis Camp.

In 1914, I left Store #2 of Duncan's Camp and went back to school. One year at what was then called Locke School, and in 1915-1916 to Crossett School.

Mr. Wesley Toler later relieved Mr. Freer as Camp Foreman and from then it was known as "Toler Camp." Mr. Toler has several children now living in this area. Among them are Ray and Nelson.

Mr. Levi Wilcoxon was General Manager for the Woods Division of the Crossett Lumber Company and had direct control of both camps.

There was one Company Doctor for both camps. In 1911, the Camp Doctor was Dr. Lewis Crow and he made his home at Duncan's Camp.

The Crossett Lumber Company also had one bookkeeper (Walter Sims) for both camps. I am not familiar with exactly what his duties were.

Each camp at that time had 2 Rod Engines, #6 at Duncan's Camp was run by Edd Harris who was in charge of the "Steel Gang" and built all spur railroads

RECOLLECTIONS OF CROSSETT CAMPS

Written by Frank A. Hancock in 1980

When he was 84 years of age

Mr. Frank Hancock
Crossett Mercantile Company
Duncans Camp Store
Crossett

necessary for collecting the timber.

The Shea Engines were run by Lawrence Lloyd and Pat Buck (I think). Each engine had a string of cars and a Toploader. One of Duncan Camp's Toploaders was operated by Edd Brewer and I am not sure but believe Mr. Province (?) Was the other.

At Toler Camp, Henry W. (Dad) Easterling was Steel Gang Foreman and ran the other Rod Engine, #5.

The Crossett Lumber Company also had a large engine to haul the logs from both camps to the Mill. At first, it was the #10 and then a larger one, #12. Mr. Lee Sanders was the Engineer for both engines.

Toler Camp, in _____ (year ?) was moved to about _____ miles South of Hamburg just off the Bastrop Highway, and has been known only as the Crossett Camp.

In about 1925, Davis Camp was moved to the same location with Toler Camp and they operated as one camp until all operations as a camp closed and all personnel was moved to Crossett.

The friendship dates back 72 years when in 1913, shortly after my father died and we moved to the area, we built a new house across the road from the location of Hancock Store. The house that my brother, Albert, bought was occupied by John Brooks' father. I remember there were other Brooks children still at home, including Miss Bessie, Thelma, Gussie, and Barker.

The first recollection I have of an association with John Brooks was in 1914, when I was about 18 or 19 years old. At that time, Bud Godwin was cutting timber from what was known as the Brooks Homestead, near Goose Lake, and the logs were being rafted down the Ouachita River to Monroe. Mr. Brooks went down there and I accompanied him. We went horseback and I remember that Mr. Brooks had lots of hogs in the swamp.

Another good memory of the early days is the social gatherings held at Loeke School House on Friday nights. All the neighboring families were there, including your family. Sometimes there were plays, sometimes speeches, but always some kind of entertainment and a time for families to get together.

I also remember in later years the good women of the Home Demonstration Club. Mrs. Ada Brooks, Mrs. Henry Stephens, my sister, Josie Crow, and my sister-in-law, Marie Hancock, were among the Charter Members. This was a good thing for the ladies as it gave them a closeness and opportunity to get together and exchange valuable information about every phase of homemaking. Then there was always the big events when they had a social night at different homes and included the whole family. Judge Etheridge spoke at the one I particularly remember attending at your house. I was impressed at the importance of those meetings and the fact

TO: ADA MALLOY BROOKS
100th Birthday Celebration

September 15, 1985

No card can adequately express the thoughts that have been with me since receiving the invitation to your Birthday Celebration - and I am told you are receiving flowers by the truckload, showing the great number of friends you have made in your lifetime.

As I have thought about such a great occasion, my mind has gone back to some things that have occurred through the years linking our families together in friendship.

that a great deal of planning and discussing among the ladies was necessary. I am sure of this because it seemed that every time I needed to make a phone call, my sister Josie was using the line to discuss the goings on with one of the others.

This, of course, brings up the telephone line shared by so many families. I'm sure you remember the Jim Mann line that accommodated all the families in the neighborhood. And we couldn't even phone directly to Crossett then. Mr. Mann was the operator in North Crossett and he could phone Crossett for us. After we got a Crossett line, it was shared by the Brooks, Crow, Baxter and Hancock families. There was no problem with this party line because of the mutual respect existing between the families.

My fondest recollection of Mrs. Ada Brooks is when I returned home from World War I in 1919. You gave a supper for me and I have always appreciated your thoughtfulness. Your parents, Mr. & Mrs. Malloy, were there, Tommy and Annie Kate (Malloy) were there, and Raiford (brother) went with me.

Friends and neighbors were important to each other during those years. John Brooks and I didn't always see things alike and, in fact, had some disputes, but always remained friends and accommodated each other whenever there was need. I remember one of those occasions when we were having a particularly bad winter and the roads were covered with ice and snow. The whole Brooks family was sick and the doctor couldn't get out to see them. I went to town, rented a buggy and drove Dr. Campbell out to see about them. Then when the Depression was on in the 30's and I couldn't sell my produce, John Brooks had a truck and bought my tomatoes and he and Vasco Goodwin took them to Louisiana and sold them. I delivered the tomatoes to Brooks' barn where John T. And Charles crated them.

Probably everyone in Ashley County knew John Brooks because of his prominence; and now Charles is almost as well known. But as in most cases, there is a quiet woman behind the scene who deserves a great deal of credit for maintaining a strong home and peaceful atmosphere for the family. Doris and I know you to be that woman.

Now, your family is honoring you with a Celebration that few can acclaim - your 100th Birthday. We hope to be able to attend. If not, we wish you joy on your Special Day.

Sincerely,
Frank A. Hancock

This is a typed copy of a handwritten letter written to Mrs. Ada Brooks by my father, Frank A. Hancock, on the occasion of her 100th birthday. I delivered it to Mrs. Brooks that morning because he was not sure he could attend the party. Actually, we did attend that afternoon and there was a large crowd of friends and relatives in attendance.

My father also mentioned that John Brooks was "a pretty good baseball player, too." He played on a local team named "The Blistered Heels." That was probably a community team, possibly from North Crossett in the early days.

The following words were written on the Thank You note sent by Mrs. Brooks' granddaughter, Lorraine Walsh:

"Dear Blanche, Thank you so much for bringing your Dad's beautiful letter over to Mama Brooks on the day of her 100th Birthday Celebration. The letter was truly a masterpiece and we all will treasure it forever. The contents were so interesting and well written - the paper, the penmanship and all were superior. Most of all we appreciate the fact that our families have a mutual respect for each other! That's what makes life worth living! Lorraine Walsh

Mr. John Brooks married Miss Ada Malloy on 24 December 1902, and their children were: Verdell, Lucille, Emma, John T. and Charles. Another child, Harold, was born to them and died as an infant. They raised their family at their home on Marais Saline Road and their granddaughter, Ann Brooks, is now in the process of renovating the old house for herself.

Blanche Hancock Turlington

Route 2, Box 105
Crossett, Arkansas 71635
July 27, 1991

National Rural Letter Carriers' Association

1630 Duke St.

Attention: Postal History Data

Alexandria, Virginia 22134-3465

I am submitting this story to the "New Postal History Museum" on behalf of my father, Frank A. Hancock, veteran rural mail carrier whose career started before 1920 with a star route serving two communities a few miles from Crossett, Arkansas, where mail was delivered by horse-drawn buggy. He was honored by the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association with a 50 year pin for service in the organization for "over 50 years," and his story was published in the January 26, 1985, issue of The National Rural Letter Carrier.

Frank Hancock will be 95 years old on October 2, 1991, is still living and retains his active mind and memory. He recalls the first rural route out of Crossett being 30-40 miles long. During his tenure, it grew to become 73 miles long, served over 400 families and had less than two miles of paved roads.

The route was long and hard back then. He had to buy a new car about every 18 months and when he traded, his old car was ready for the junk-pile and he never had one with the steering wheel on the right. He always used 18 inch wheels on the rear with mud-grip tires to pull him through the winter mud-holes. Water was so deep at several places on the road and bridges that his car would often drown out. A neighborhood farmer would bring his team of mules and pull the car out.

The dust and heat were suffocating in the summer (no air-conditioning then) and the mud and rain during the winter months caused the mail to be late. The Post Office normally closed at 5:30 P.M., but many times Mr. Hancock was not back to town at that time. Someone had to remain at the Post Office and let the carrier in. He was then left to put up his mail. During those days, a great deal of rural shopping was done from the Sears catalog. Sometimes, especially during Christmas there were so

Patrons did not have to fill out a money order blank. All that was necessary was to put the Sears order blank and envelope in the box, along with what appeared to be enough money. Mr. Frank would fill out the money order request, figure the correct amount, including shipping charges, money order fee and stamp, and leave the change in the box (or the you owe me note). The same was true of stamps. He seldom picked up a letter with a stamp on it. Mr. Frank stamped all the letters and returned the change, if any was due. His cash register was cigar box kept on the seat beside him.

The mail was delivered six days a week. Most of the time, Mr. Hancock went to the Post Office on Sundays to put up the mail that came in that morning so he would not have two days mail to sort on Monday morning before leaving on his route. During World War II, if a letter came in on Sunday from a front-line serviceman to his family, he took the letter to that family Sunday so they would not have to wait until Monday to receive it. When Rural America first began using V-mail stamps during World War II, one of his patrons met him at the mailbox and wanted to buy two V-mail stamps to send a letter to her son who was overseas. Seeing that she only had one letter to mail, Mr. Hancock inquired about her purchase of two stamps. She insisted that if one would get it there faster, two would make it go twice as fast. He never convinced her otherwise, so her letter went to her son with two-V-stamps affixed to it.

During the summer, many children met the mail carrier and he is still fondly remembered by these men and women today who then waved at him, or perhaps brought cookies or a drink of water to the mailman. Then there is the one who is now a State Representative who has confessed to throwing rocks at the car when Mr. Frank didn't deliver his first suit of clothes his mother had ordered from Sears, Roebuck on the day he thought it would be delivered!

Children were always special to Frank Hancock. During the summer, he stopped at one mailbox several days because the flag was raised, but there was nothing in the box. However, there was a little boy sitting on

many packages, he would have to come back to the Post Office about middle ways of his route to reload his car with packages and mail for the remainder of his route.

a tree-stump across the road. Mr. Hancock asked the child if he had been raising the flag, to which the boy replied that indeed he had. When asked why he had been doing that when he had nothing to put in the box, the boy replied, "Well, I've been waiting for you to bring me a harmonica." Needless to say, the next day the mailman put a harmonica in the box for that little boy.

Prior to the inundation of mail delivery by a barrage of third-class "junk" mail, Rural America placed a greater importance on the delivery of the mail. When the mail carrier stopped at a box, there must certainly be an important reason, and most people looked forward every day to receiving their mail. The carrier of those important letters and packages was always loved and respected, as was Frank Hancock for so many years of personal service to the patrons of his rural route at Crossett, Arkansas.

Mr. Hancock served as President of the Fourth District Rural Carriers, attended all District meetings and many State and National Conventions. He remained active in the organization until 1974, when his health would no longer permit him to travel to meetings, but he still keeps his dues paid, reads the magazine, and remains vitally interested in the actives of the rural carriers. Asked how he feels about his lengthy service, he replied, "I enjoyed every minute of my service but have never regretted my retirement for a minute.

I hope I have given you something useful. If you need any further information, do not hesitate to contact me, or my father, Frank Hancock, Route 2 Box 104, Crossett, Arkansas 71635

Very truly yours,

Blanche Hancock Turlington

100% POWDER HANDCUFFS

Bloody Week in Crossett

Ashley County Ledger

Blanche Hancock Burlington Address 115 Hancock Road		Chart No. 1
City, State Crosscutt, AR 71635	Date Phone: (501) 364-5589	16. Richard Seale
State	1700 Westmoreland Co., Eng	17. 1842, Eng.
Year of Birth	1785	18. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
Year of Death	1785	19. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
Place of Birth	London, England	20. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
Place of Death	London, England	21. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
Buried	Elizabethtown, NC	22. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
<u>4. William Seale, 1751-1823</u>		23. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
b. ca. 1751	d. Durham Co., Eng	24. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
p.b. Durham Co., Eng	m. ca. 1770 - England	25. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
m. ca. 1754-1800	p.d. South Carolina	26. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
<u>2. William Seale II, 1773-1841</u>		27. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
b. ca. 1773	d. Lived in Durham Co., Eng	28. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
p.b. London, England	m. 1793, Henry Co., VA	29. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
m. 1793, Henry Co., VA	p.d. Merchant, Durham Co., GA	30. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
<u>3. Cathran (2), 1801-1820</u>		31. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
b. ca. 1801	d. Durham Co., GA	32. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
p.b. Durham Co., GA	m. 1810-1820	33. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
m. 1810-1820	p.d. South Carolina	34. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
<u>1. Sarah Scaife Hancock, 1804-1828</u>		35. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
b. ca. 1804	d. SC	36. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
p.b. SC	m. 1824-1828	37. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
<u>9. James Terry, 1750's-1810</u>		38. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
b. ca. 1750's	d. SC	39. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
p.b. Ashe Co., NC	m. June 1788	40. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
m. June 1788	p.d. Henry Co., VA	41. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
<u>8. Mahanoe Terry, 1777-1815</u>		42. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
b. ca. 1777	d. SC	43. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
p.b. Ashe Co., NC	m. 1810-1815	44. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
m. 1810-1815	p.d. Cherokee Dist., SC	45. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
<u>7. Elizabeth Leake, 1728-1753</u>		46. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
b. ca. 1728	d. New Kent Co., VA	47. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
p.b. Hanover Co., Eng	m. ca. 1725	48. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
m. After 1728	d. April 11, 1754	49. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
<u>6. James Hancock, 1789-1855</u>		50. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
b. 1789	d. Dec. 8, 1859	51. 1710 Westmoreland Co., Eng
Buried: New Kent Co., GA	p.d.	

—out like
knew who they had to leave
been revealed. Nobody

Up to this time the idea
of a new march action had
been actually intense and
probable more rapid in the
read and digest phase. Mrs.
Stephens, upon receiving her
summoned her husband,
White Stephens, who was
summoned home warming
the telephone wire, had
summoned him to his home,
which he did. Mrs. Stephens
was working with others
in the home, which
had been held across the
street to the party of the
man who had been
summoned.

Shattered Thumann at the gate
Hawcock and Weeks next
turn back.
Opponents with great shouting much
oppose him, but they did not
overpower him.
In the form of stout sons home,
They were only a hundred
years from him, and he
probably fled before those
at them in rapid succession.
At the first poor Hawcock
clamborn near he was killed,
and Weeks sprang to the
post as two youths passed
very close to his body.

When he appeared at the scene of Louis Beamish's assassination, and was held to trade some gains with him, The Farmer set out to follow Thunman in his tracks and a revolver and shotgun were at the disposal of the two desperadoes. They were far from being a match for the lawless pair, however, and the use of his revolver proved fruitless, as the gun jammed by the bullet hole was useless as soon as it was fired. They were forced to fall back upon their trouble. They were set out to follow Thunman in his tracks and a revolver and shotgun were at the disposal of the two desperadoes. They were far from being a match for the lawless pair, however, and the use of his revolver proved fruitless, as the gun jammed by the bullet hole was useless as soon as it was fired. They were far from being a match for the lawless pair, however, and the use of his revolver proved fruitless, as the gun jammed by the bullet hole was useless as soon as it was fired.

Editor's Note:

Page 4

38 Kin Kollecting

The Medical History Of Family Members Given At Time Of Adoption.

The Number Of Years Completed In High School.

The Hobbies, Interests, And Occupation If Birthparent Was Working.

The Physical Description Of The Birthparents At The Time Child Was Adopted, Height, Weight, And Color Hair, Eyes, And Skin.

The Other Children Of The Birthparents, If Applicable.

It Will Normally Tell If The Older Children Were Adopted Out As Well, Or Lived With Grandparents, Or Were With Birthparents.

The Religion Of Birthparents.

The Information Relating To Whether Or Not Each Birthparent Was Alive At Time Of Child's Birth, And If Birthfather

Was Military, It Will Normally Mention That.

Other Information Provided By The Birthparents
For Reasons Child Was Placed For Adoption.

BIRTH FAMILY NON-IDENTIFYING INFORMATION CONSISTS OF:

Information Concerning The Adoptive Parents Ages
Occupations Of Adoptive Parents

Hobbies And Interests Of Adoptive Parents

Other Children Of The Adoptive Parents,

And Whether Or Not They Were Natural Children Or Also Adopted.

NOT ALL STATES OFFER EVERYONE NON IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.

SOME ARE VERY COMPLETE,
WHILE OTHERS MAY NOT BE.

#6 It Is Very Important To Make Sure Names Are Spelled Correctly On The Forms, So Search Angels Are Not Wasting Their Time
Looking For The Wrong Name.

#7 Place A Consent To Contact In Your Adoption Files With
The Agency And The Court The Adoption Was Finalized.

Be Sure To Keep These Up To Date, GO TO THE
ADOPTION AGENCY AND LEAVE A LETTER

WITH YOUR PHONE NUMBER AND ADDRESS

AND GIVE THEM PERMISSION TO GIVE IT TO THEM.

ALSO GIVE ONE TO THE STATE AND COUNTY

THE ADOPTION WAS FINALIZED IN OR

ANY ONE ELSE YOU CAN THINK OF.

THAT WAY IF THEY ARE LOOKING

THEY CAN GET THE INFO RIGHT AWAY.

#8 Talk To Your Adoptive Parents About Your Search,
It Helps If They Are Included.

Plus They Just Might Remember Something Important

About The Birth Family Or Adoption That Will Help.

I AM ALSO A Firm Believer That The Person Searching
Needs A Good Support System... Which They Will Obtain
Very Easily From The Wonderful People On This Web Site!

#9 Check Message Boards, And Leave Messages.

#10 Read Primal Wound And /Or Birthright

While Waiting For Your (NID)

Not Identifying Info To Arrive.

Search Angel List

This information on how to search for adoptive parents or child came from the following web site:
www.acf.net/schafet/page42.html

There are many other sites on the internet that deal with adoption searches. Most states have at least one site and most have many different sites.

One site for Arkansas is Adoption.org/adopt/Arkansas. It has free registration and links to many other sites/

Adoption.com has a section on reuniting adoptees and birthparents. They also have free registration. This site has many useful links to search tools & helps.

Commemorative Motifs, Mourning Images, and Memento Mori

The Symbols

Anchor	Hope, seaman.	Cross	Faith, resurrection.
Angels	Rebirth, resurrection, protection, judgement, wisdom, mercy, Divine love.	Crown	Glory of life after death.
Ankh	Eternal life, peace, truth.	Crown upon Skull	Triumph of death.
Arch	Victory in death, being rejoined with partner in heaven.	Cup or Chalice	The Sacrament.
Arrow	Mortality.	Cypress	Hope.
Beehive	Domestic virtues, education, faith, abundance in the Promised Land, piety.	Dolphin	Resurrection, salvation, bearer of souls across water to heaven.
Bell	Mourning.	Door	Entrance to heaven.
Bird	Eternal life, winged soul, spirituality.	Dove	Love, purity, resurrection, the Holy Spirit.
Book	The Divine word or one's accomplishments.	Drapery or Pall	Mourning or mortality.
Broken or Draped column	Early death, grief.	Eagle	Courage, faith, generosity, contemplation, military.
Burning Flame	Life or resurrection.	Eye	Humility.
Butterfly	Resurrection.	Eye of Ra/Horus	Sun/Moon, Life/Death, protection against evil.
Caterpillar	Life, metamorphosis.	Female Figure	Sorrow, grief.
Celtic Cross	Faith and eternity.	Finger Pointing Upward	Pathway to heaven, heavenly reward.
Chain With Three Links	Trinity, faith, Odd Fellows.	Finger Pointing Downward	Calling the earth to witness.
Column	Noble life.	Fish	Faith, life, spiritual nourishment.
Conch Shell	Wisdom, reincarnation.	Flag	Military, patriotism.
Garland	Victory over death.	Fleur de lys	Perfection, light, life, royalty.
		Flower (general)	Life's frailty, immortality.
		Flying Bird	Rebirth.
		Frog	Worldly pleasure, sin.
		Garland	Victory over death.

Grim Reaper	Inevitability of Death.
Gun	Military service.
Hair, Flowing	Penitence.
Hands Clasped	Farewell, hope of meeting in eternity.
Harp	Hope.
Heart, Pierced by Sword	Virgin Mary, Christ, repentance.
Heart, Flaming	Religious fervor.
Heart	Love, devotion, sorrow, joy, mortality.
Helmet	Military service, strength, protection.
Horseshoe	Protection against evil.
Hourglass	Swift passage of time, temperance.
IHS	"In this sign conquer" Commonly used in Celtic crosses.
Iris	Eternity (Christian symbol: "In His Service" or "In this sign conquer") Commonly used in Celtic crosses.
Ivy	Fidelity, attachment, undying affection, eternal life.
Lamb	Innocence (especially on a child's grave), Resurrection.
Laurel Leaves	Triumph.
Lily	Purity, sometimes chastity.
Lily of the Valley	Rebirth, Virgin Mary.
Lion	Courage, bravery, strength.
Lotus	Purity, resurrection, perfect beauty, spiritual revelation.
Masonic Compass	Freemasons, uprightness, judgment.
and Set Square	Symbol of death and reminder of mortality.
Memento mori	Divine wisdom.
Menorah	Mistletoe
Mistletoe	Immortality.
Moon	Death, rebirth, victory, sorrow of the crucifixion.
Mother and Child	Charity, love.
Myrtle	Undying love, peace.
Naked Figure	Truth, purity, innocence.
Oak	Strength of faith and virtue, endurance.
Obelisk	Rebirth, connection between earth and heaven.
Olive Branch	Peace, forgiveness, humanity.
Open Gates	Afterlife, the soul entering heaven.
Orb	Faith.
Owl	Wisdom, solitude, a warning of impending death.
Pall	Mortality, mourning.
Pansy	Remembrance, meditation.
Pick	Death, mortality.
Poppies	Eternal sleep.
Pyramid	Resurrection, eternal life, enlightenment, spiritual attainment.
Rainbow	Union, fulfillment of the promise of resurrection.
Ripened Fruit	Nourishment of the soul.
Rod or Staff	Comfort to the bereaved.
Rooster	Awakening, resurrection, courage, vigilance.

Rope Circle	Eternity.	Steps, 3 Tiered	Faith, Hope and Charity.
Rose	Victory, pride, triumphant love, purity.	Sun Disc, Winged	Spirituality, everlasting life.
Scallop Shell	Birth, baptism, resurrection, life everlasting, pilgrimage of life.	Sun Rising	Renewed life, resurrection.
Scarab	Resurrection, transcendence.	Sun Setting	Death.
Scepter	Fortitude.	Sun Shining	Everlasting life.
Scythe	Death, cutting life short, the final harvest.	Swallow	Motherhood, spirit of children, consolation.
Severed Branch	Mortality.	Sword, Broken	Life cut short.
Shamrock	Irish descent, Holy Trinity.	Sword, Inverted	Relinquishment of power, victory.
Shattered Urn	Old age.	Sword, Sheathed	Temperance.
Sheaf of Wheat	Old age, fruitful life.	Sword	Military.
Shepherd's Crook	Charity.	Swords, Crossed	Life lost in battle.
Skeleton	Death, life's brevity.	Tablets of the Decalogue	Containing the text from Exodus and Deuteronomy given to Moses on Mount Sinai as a symbol of the Old Covenant.
Skull & Crossed Bones	Death, crucifixion.	Tetragrammaton	Four Hebrew letters Y, H, W, H spelling the true name of God, reminder of God's omnipresence.
Skull	Transitory nature of earthly life, penitence, mortality.	Thistle	Scottish descent, earthly sorrow, defiance.
Sleeping Cherub	Innocence (usually on child's grave).	Torch, Inverted	Life extinguished.
Smoke	Vanity, futility of seeking earthly glory.	Torch	Immortality, purification, truth, wisdom.
Snail	Laziness, sin.	Tree	Life, knowledge, the fall of man through sin, human fruition or frailty.
Snake, Encircled	Everlasting life in heaven. (Also called oroboros)	Tree Sprouting	Life everlasting.
Spade	Mortality, Death.	Tree Stump	Life interrupted.
Spider Web	Human frailty.	Tree Trunk	Brevity of life, number of broken branches can indicate deceased family members buried at that site.
Star	Divine guidance.	Tree Trunk	Short interrupted life, mourning.
Star of David	Unity, transformation.		

Thomas Frances GEORGE Bible

Original Owner: Thomas Frances GEORGE
Present Owner: Mrs. John Alexander BURGESS
nee Bettye Evelyn GEORGE

Leaning

Triangle

Triquetra (3
interlocking circles
or triangles)

Trumpet

Announcement of the resurrection or the soul's
entrance into heaven.

Immortality, peristence, death of the body and its
return to dust in the final resting-place.

Um

Hunility.

Violet

Mourning, grief, lamentation, sorrow.

Weeping Willow

Body of Christ.

Wheat

Cycle of life, enlightenment, spiritual power.

Wheel

Effigy of the deceased soul, the soul in flight.

Winged Face

Fleetness of life, mortality.

Winged Hourglass

Flight of the soul from mortal man.

Winged Skull

Victory.

Wreath

Heavenly joy and bliss.

Wreath, of Roses

Victory of death over life.

Yin Yang Circle

Harmony, balance, birth and death

Copied from the internet site www.members.aol.com/TombView/symbol2.html

Thomas Francis GEORGE and Sallie Evelyn TRIGG were united by me in the bonds of matrimony at her home on the 18th day of December in the year of our Lord 1890, in Presence of Family and friends. Signed: Rev. Wilson WEST.

Thomas Francis GEORGE and Elizabeth DAVIS were married, March 12th 1874.

Thomas Francis GEORGE and Sallie E. TRIGG were married, December 18, 1890.

Daniel Webster TRIGG AND Daisy Victoria GEORGE were married June 1896.

William Rite GEORGE and Lucy DAVIS were married 1896.

Charles Louis TRIGG and Ethel Clariece GEORGE were married April 10, 1904

Markus Antonia GEORGE & Jewel Anice BRIDGES, Aug. 31, 1919

Thomas Benton GEORGE & Jessie L. Clower, May 26, 1922

James Franklin GEORGE and Trixie Ane CARLETON, Aug. 29, 1925.

Marriages

Entered by: Mrs. J. A. BURGESS
Date of Publication: (not available)
Name of publisher: (not available)

Deaths

Thomas Francis GEORGE was boorn Oct. 14, 1850.
Elizabeth DAVIS was born May 11, 1846.

Births

John CAMMACK (Sr.) Will

Probated in Bibb Co. Al. Recorded Administrators Record Book
"D" page 87.

Sallie Evelyn TRIGG was born June 25, 1865.
William Rite GEORGE was born Dec. 30, 1874.
Daisy Victoria GEORGE was born Feb. 16, 1878.
Eathel Clareece GEORGE was born Feb. 16, 1885.
The little baby was born April 7, 1887.

Thomas Benton GEORGE was born Cept. 6, 189-
Markus Antonia GEORGE was born Oct. 11, 1894.
Dewey Ella GEORGE was born Nov. 5, 1876.
James Franklin GEORGE was born Sept. 15, 1901.
William Thomas TRIGG was born March 24, 1897

Deaths

My mother Mrs. Lanes GEORGE departed this life July the 20
1906.

Elizabeth Davis GEORGE died May 1, 1887.

Daisy V. GEORGE TRIGG died, April 3, 1897.

William R. GEORGE died, March 3, 1898.

Thomas Francis GEORGE died Nov. 1, 1924.

Eathel Clariece George TRIGG died Oct. 1925.

Sallie Evelyn Trigg GEORGE died March 8, 1945.

Thomas Benton GEORGE died Nov. 20, 1969.

Marcus Anthony GEORGE died Oct. 1968.

James Franklin GEORGE - died May 4, 1972

"In the name of God Amen

I John CAMMACK, being sound in mind and memory but
getting frail in body make and ordain this to be my last will and
testment, that is to say that after paying all my just and lawful debts
out of my estate to it:

"I leave and bequeath to my beloved wife Margaret
CAMMACK all my lands that I hold in Bibb County that is the
lands I live on including all my plantation and improvements
during her lifetime to have the full use and benefits thereof: also I

leave my wife four of my negro slaves, to wit: Austin and Jinney,
July and Joshua and all my household furniture, and all of my
horses, eight cows and calves, and my sheep and hogs and at my
wife's Margaret's death the above mentioned property to be sold
and equally divided amongst the Legatees as follows:

"One equal part to my son David CAMMACK.

"And on part to my son John CAMMACK.

"Also the other parts of my estate slaves and other property
to be sold as the law directs as soon as practicable after my
decease and to be divided as follows to wit:

"I leave to the bodily heirs of my daughter Sally OWENS,
dec'd, who was the wife of William OWENS, the sum of one
dollar.

"Also I leave to the bodily heirs of my daughter Anna
EVANS the sum of one dollar.

"Also I leave to my daughter Mary HYATT, wife of Zadoc
WYATT the sum of one dollar.

"Also I leave to my son Samuel CAMMACK the sum of
one dollar and all the debts that he owes me to be given up to him.

"I leave to my daughter Margaret GRIFFIN, wife of Isaac
GRIFFIN the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and a note for
one hundred dollars that the said Isaac GRIFFIN owes me that I
leave to be given up to the said Margaret GRIFFIN."

John CAMMACK Revolutionary Soldier

"Also I leave to my son Lewis CAMMACK the sum of one hundred dollars and the remaining parts or amount to be divided equally between my son Davis CAMMACK, John CAMMACK, and Michael CAMMACK.

"And I do appoint and nominate my sons John CAMMACK and Michael CAMMACK my whole and soul executors and do by these presents authorize them to settle in the way and manner herein directed, given under my hand and seal the 26th of December 1831 and acknowledge in presence of us to be my last will and testament.

Tes: Walter C. DUFF

William PERKINS

X

Samuel LAWHON (or ton) John CAMMACK (seal)

Will was probated 4 December 1832.

(John CAMMACK, Jr. Died 1833, Greene Co. Ala. And Michael was sole executor of his fathers will.

1839, Nov. 2 Order approving appraisement of estate of Margaret CAMMACK dec'd, returned by Lewis CAMMACK admin. Further ordered that the Adm. cause the personal property to be sold at public auction on credit of at least 6 months. (Bibb Co. Min. Bk "B" p315)

1839 Nov. Setting Bond for Lewis CAMMACK as adm. of Margaret CAMMACK Est. Surties, Walter C, DUFF and Michael CAMMACK, Bibb Co. Adm's Record Bk E, page 109.
1839 Nov. 23 Inv. of Lewis CAMMACK, Adm. of Estate of Margaret CAMMACK total \$404.00. Book "E" page 110.
From the Margery MILLER collection, Crossett Public Library.

Laurens Co., S. C.; Livingston Co., Ky.; Bibb Co., AL.
Will drawn Dec. 23, 1831; probated Dec. 4, 1832.

John CAMMACK born _____ died 1832 Bibb Co., Ala.
Married ca. 1773 in South Carolina, Migrated to Ky. After 1790 Census. Margaret _____ appeared in Christian Co., Ky. Jan. 9 1799 with 200 acres of land; Children 9 born in S. C. between 1774-1799, Lewis born 1801 Ky.

1. David CAMMACK b. Dec. 5, 17_____, Laurens Co., S. C., d. 1850, Clarke Co., Ala.
 2. Joohn CAMMACK, Jr. b. 17_____, Laurens Co., S. C., d. 1833, Greene Co., Ala.
 3. Michael CAMMACK born 17_____, Laurens Co., SC, d. probably AR.
 4. Sarah CAMMACK b. 178_____, Laurens Co., SC, d. before 1831,
 5. Anna CAMMACK b. 178_____, Laurens Co., SC, d. before 1824, Greene Co., Ala.
 6. Mary "Polly" CAMMACK b. 1784, Laurens Co., SC, d. October 3, 1859, Cauldwell Co. Ky.
 7. Samuel CAMMACK b. 178_____, Laurens Co., SC, d. 1855, Texas, unmarried.
 8. Margaret CAMMACK b. 179_____, Laurens Co., SC, d. Ala.
 9. Lewis CAMMACK b. 1801, Livingston, KY, d. 1868, AR
- John CAMMACK owned land in Laurens Co. SC which he sold and removed to KY after 1790 Census of said county, 96th District. He appeared in Christian Co., KY in Jan. 1799, in Livingston Co., where he remained until 1818. That year he removed to Bibb Co., AL with his wife and 7 of their children. David (married Mary GEORGE) went to Clarke Co., AL in 1810 and Mary "Polly", remained in KY. At one time John Jr. Lived in TN.

David CAMMACK married in 1805, KY, Mary GEORGE. He was about 30 and she 15. In 1810 David, Mary and 3 children born in KY removed to Clarke Co., AL. According to Zadock WYATT (brother-in-law of David, and Basil GEORGE, Mary's brother tho both these men returned, they made the trip by pack horse, some 17 of them acc by one Negro. Mary was daughter of Andrew and Sarah GEORGE - b. SC - moved to KY when about 8 years old.

John CAMMACK, Jr. Married Jan. 22, 1806, KY, Mary Parker. Their two oldest children, Ann and William were born in TN place unknown.

Michael CAMMACK married Sarah —, is known to have had two sons and 1 daughter (possibly more). Resided in Perry Co., AL, where he operated a saw mill. He was in Union Co., AR in 1852. (Served in Indiana Militia - War of 1812)

Sarah CAMMACK married William OWENS.

Anna CAMMACK married 12 Nov. 1818 Livingston Co., KY, Zadock WYATT.

Samuel CAMMACK never married.

Margaret CAMMACK married Issac Griffin.

Lewis CAMMACK married Rhoda COLEMAN July 25, 1826 in Bibb Co., AL by T. WATKINS, J.P. Bibb Co. Marriage Book "A?" page 122, License issue July 24, 1886.

Samuel CAMMACK went to Bibb Co., AL and was in that county in 1822, appeared in MS before going to Evening Shade, AR. Was that towns first merchant and trader in 1848. By 1855 Samuel was in Georgetown, Williamson Co., Texas. He died 1855 on a trip to Arkansas. Samuel CAMMACK made a will in Evening Shade, AR June 19, 1850. He left his estate to Sister Anna EVANS, will

Anna CAMMACK EVANS lived in Caldwell Co., KY and had died about 1824 (sic), according to her children's and sister Polly C. WYATT'S affidavits = apparently Samuel did not keep in touch with KY sisters and did not know Anna was dead when he made the will. Anna had sons John C. EVANS, Enock P. EVANS, William M. EVANS and a daughter Margaret who married Shirley TISDALE. They all resided in Caldwell.

No more is known of Margaret CAMMACK who married Isaac GRIFFIN, except she appeared in her fathers will drawn 23 December 1831 in Bibb Co., AL. He left Margaret \$150.00 and "a note of \$100.00" that said Isaac GRIFFIN owes me, that I leave to be given to the said Margaret GRIFFIN" (There was mention of Isaac GRIFFIN owing John CAMMACK, Sr. \$100.00 in another entry.

1834 May sitting Michael CAMMACK executor of the Estate of John CAMMACK, Sr. Dec'd, Bibb Co., AL, presented his account for allowance and final settlement, Bibb Co. minutes BK B pp 24-25, John Sr.'s wife Margaretwasso dec'd. The amount of the estate \$1405.75---Michael claimedallowance by charges \$78.77 leaving \$1326.98. Heirs named Sally OWENS; legal heirs of Anna EVANS; Samuel CAMMACK; to Isaac GRIFFIN \$150.00, Legal heirs of Mary WYATT; David CAMMACK; heirs of John CAMMACK, Jr.; Lewis CAMMACK; Michael CAMMACK.

Margaret, wife of Isaac GRIFFIN was not named and if she had heirs they were not named.

Will or settlement above also named Mary WYATT, Sally OWENS, Anna EVANS..

Notes on the CAMMACK Family

FUTCH, but he called himself FUDGE as he disliked the name after he came to America. 3- Henrietta born (as written) died 1921

Etta MURPHY (wife of Dr. W.S. HARRELL of Ruston, La.) and May Murphy (wife of Dr. F. P. STEVENSON of Houston, TX.) were children of Dr. W. C. MURPHY and Mary Celinda CAMMACK (daughter of Louis CAMMACK, Jr. And Margaret ABBOTT.)

The Cammacks were early settlers in Virginia coming from England and Scotland. The name has several forms of spelling. "Louis CAMMACK" was a familiar name down through the years in the family.

Some descendants of the Cammacks of Virginia went to Kentucky and Tennessee some went south to Alabama and Georgia, others went to Illinois and Ohio.

In the early 1800's Louis CAMMACK, born in the 18th century and his wife Amelia _____ settled in Perry County Ala. Near Marion. They had 3 children, Louis Jr., Eliza and Joseph Adison.

In 1850 the descendants of Louis, Sr. Moved to southern part of Ark. And north La. (Portland and Hamburg) The first wife of his son Louis, Jr. Born 1811 - died in 1872 at the age of 61 years. Mike his son was killed in the Civil War. Edwin was never accounted for , A. J. only son to return from the war and a daughter Sarah. Louis Jr. Married again, and being wealthy delivered part of his estate to his two remaining children. He married a widow Harriet ABBOTT at Hamburg, Ark.

The first husband of Harriet ABBOTT, was a Mr. SANDERS had lived only one month after their marriage. High water forced him to swim to his and Harriet's wedding. One month later he died of pneumonia. Louis Jr. and Harriet CAMMACK had 4 girls and one boy. 1 - Mary Celinda (married Dr. W. C. MURPHY) 2- Jane (married Ben BURGESS) youngest daughter 4- (married Mr.

The little CAMMACK boy was burned to death by falling into a pot of hot water. The CAMMACKS had been proud of the century old name and suffered disappointment that there was no boy to carry on the Cammack name.

Mr. FUDGE and Henrietta had their name legally changed to CAMMACK so that their son Louis V might carry on the name Cammack. He lives in Texas near Center, TX.

3. Henrietta children were:

1. Louis CAMMACK - lived in Choice, TX - 1932 was 72 years old.
2. Ramsey Eugene CAMMACK
3. Robert (died young)
4. Dudley CAMMACK lived at Center, TX
5. Mary Etta CAMMACK (lived Bossier City, La. Married _____ EUBANKS)
6. Brookside CAMMACK lived Bossier City, La. Married Calvin BOLES.
7. Mettie CAMMACK (born 1861) married S. R. SMITH. Their children were Guy SMITH of Conway, AR & Amanda SMITH, may be other children.

Louis CAMMACK V settled in Texas.

Prominent members of his family were Dr. Addison Irvin E. CAMMACK, 30 years beloved physician at Waco, Texas. Eugene E. CAMMACK organizer and first principal of Commercial Dept. at Baylor University.

This Addison CAMMACK of the Kentucky branch later became an influential operator on the New York Stock Exchange during the 1800's (See Harper's Mag. Vol. 71 Nov. 1885)

I. J. CAMMACK of the Indiana Branch became Sup. Of the Public schools in Kansas City

On the MURPHY side of the family records little is known. The father of Dr. William Clardy MURPHY (George West MURPHY) was left an orphan at the age of 8 years. George West is a family name running back through several generations. His aunt, Mrs. POPE of Hot Springs, Ark. raised him, and he worked as a postman in Hot Springs. He was born in Randolph County and died at the home of Dr. W. C. MURPHY at Oakland, La. Leaving 11 children, four having died in infancy. Seven were boys and 8 were girls.

William Clardy and Robert Calvert were in camp during the Civil War near the home of Louis CAMMACK where they often visited. While there William C. broke out with measles which gave him a longer visit in the home. He fell in Love with the daughter, Mary Celinda whom he later married on his 21st birthday. She was the belle of Hamburg, Ark. After several children were born to them he went to Tulane University and finished his Drs. Degree. He practiced medicine in Union Parish 25 years before retiring and moved from Oakland, La. to Strong, Ark.

His brother Robert Calvert (called Bob), also two Cammack boys Addison Irvin and brother whose battalion Second La. Reg. INF. B were in the Battle of Gettysburg and captured and held prisoners on Long Island Sound 18 miles above New York for four months. They also fought in the 2nd Battle of Manassas. Bob was wounded in the leg at Gettysburg. They all saw action in Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Winchester, Malvern Hill near Richmond Little Bethal, Va.

Louis CAMMACK, Jr. (mentioned above, at whose home Wm. Clardy and Bob visited) had been very wealthy. He lost his wife. He did not take part in the war as he was too old but sent 3 of his sons. Mike was killed at the Battle of Manassas, Edwin was never accounted for, A. J. and Bob MURPHY returned together part of the way helping each other. Louis CAMMACK, Jr. decided to

remarry and he married Harriett ABBOTT. Mary Celinda CAMMACK was born to this marriage. She married W. C. MURPHY.

Richard MURPHY who married a Miss WEST fought in the War of 1812. His father lived in Tenn. And North Carolina.

From the Margery Miller Collection in The Crossett Public Library.

TOWN OF LONGVIEW

John Sullins interviewed John Franklin, who was the son of former slaves, and born in 1875 to learn something about Longview. This interview was published as an article by The County Observer in the *The News Observer* and provides some insight into how the old town appeared to Franklin from what he saw and heard from his parents:

"As the travelers climbed the high bank into the community of Longview before them stretched several city blocks of neat homes most of which were two stories tall. Just to the right of the landing and across the narrow road stood a saloon. Here you could quench your thirst, spend the night and maybe get a little bite to eat. Hugging the right side of the saloon was the towns largest general store. Its stock wasn't the largest in the County. However, because most people back then raised whatever they needed in the way of food, but it was sufficient to outfit a trip to Hamburg and possibly, if traveling by steamer to Miro (Monroe) providing the traveler skimped along and set a lively pace and good weather held up.

A small sawmill was later established in a field about a hundred yards behind the "hotel", and general store. A gin and grist mill was also situated near the same spot. Logs were cut and floated down the river to market. Traders and trappers came to buy and sell at the general store; settlers came and built sturdy homes and the community of Longview began to prosper."

While this writing focuses primarily on the Town of Longview it must be remembered that there was an entire community reaching several miles up and down the Saline and on both sides of the river that was considered to be the Longview community. There was activity throughout the area and prosperity seemed to be secure until the days of the Civil War.

As mentioned by Sullins, rafting was a common source of income for the able bodied of the community. The logs were cut as near the river as possible and gathered in a "kickback" or bay that was out of the strong current of the river and there assembled into floating rafts. They would build a small building in the middle of the raft for their provisions and shelter, rig up a rudder on the back and sail away to the best buyer. Long poles would be used to push the raft away from the bank as they navigated the many bends of the river. This trip could put the rafts not only on the Saline, but the Ouachita, Red, Black and even the Mississippi. As they reached the more open rivers they would be pushed to the final destination by a tow boat. For the return trip they would buy a ticket on one of the boats coming back to Longview. Captain Withers did not have a monopoly on the steamboats coming into the Longview port. In addition to his boats the Belle Prince, Zanier, Townsend and De Stein were at the port

This article is from The Historic Town of Longview, Ashley County, Arkansas
1840's - 1906 by Leroy Deckelman

FOUNDER OF LONGVIEW

William James Wheeler was the first owner of the land in the Southeast fractional half Section 30 Township 15-8 West on the East and Left bank of the Saline River in Ashley County. He purchased the land at the Champagne Federal Land office signing the land patent November 1, 1848. He may have claimed the land for an earlier period of time. This was not a homestead but a purchase. The Homestead Act came into existence in 1862 when it was signed into law by Abraham Lincoln. Judge Etheridge opined that William Wheeler was the son of Joseph Wheeler who had settled earlier around Stilson. (See a copy of the Land Patent Number 388 on the following page.)

William James Wheeler was also one of the Founders of Longview sometime in the 1840's. He and his son James Wheeler are both mentioned in Goodspeed's Biographies and Historic Memoirs of Southern Arkansas. They were merchants, farmers and raftsmen.

GOODSPEED James Wheeler of

Longview, Arkansas

James W. Wheeler is a native of the County in which he is now residing, his birth occurring on December 24, 1852, and here his youth and early manhood were passed. The common schools which he attended favoring him with a good education. His father was William Wheeler, who married, after growing up, Miss Martha Phillips. He was a farmer, was one of the founders of Longview about 1840, was also a raftsman, and was one of the first merchants in the above named town. He died when the subject of this sketch, was about one year old, and although the bitter's educational advantages were very limited, he was intelligent and capable, and upon the death of his stepfather, when he was about fourteen years of age, he assumed the management of the store and farm and has conducted them very successfully ever since. His acreage amounts to 340, it being on the line between Ashley and Drew Counties, and will average one half mile and from fifteen to twenty bushels of corn to the acre. He was married on December 1, 1887, to Miss Mary E. Withers Norman, a daughter of Robert Withers, who was the first man to run a boat on the Saline River, this being about 1850. Mr. And Mrs. Wheeler have two children (twins) named Ruby Estelle and William James. Mrs. Wheeler by her former marriage, has a little daughter, Eva Lee. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and is a very estimable lady, she and her husband being considered charitable, kind and neighborly.

This article is from The Historic Town of Longview, Ashley County, Arkansas
1840's - 1906 by Leroy Deckelman

CAPTAIN ROBERT J. WITHERS
STEAMBOATS

Morgan Nelson: Sternwheel packet, wooden hull, built at Evansville, IN, 1865

109 Tons. 120' X 21'-8" X 4'.4". She appeared at New Orleans Jan. 24,1861, owned by Josiah and James Dillon of Wheeling, V.A., with Capt. Joseph Richardson, also of Wheeling, in charge. She had seven changes of ownership at New Orleans (1861-1868) when dismantled. (Owens)

LONGVIEW FERRY

The records show that James Wheeler was licensed to operate the first ferry at "Wheeler's" Landing in 1848. He may have been operating it for some time and only licensed it when Ashley County came into its own. This is probably William James Wheeler, the Father of James. The ferry continued to operate at Longview until a bridge replaced it in 1964. Ashley and Bradley County jointly financed the bridge at a total cost of about \$40,000 to Ashley County and an equal cost to Bradley.

The building of the bridge, according to some of the older residents, eventually had an adverse effect on the "peace and tranquility" of the river and its adjacent areas. When solitude is mentioned in connection with the river, the roar and the rumble of the many trucks passing by and crossing the bridge is not the point of reference.

The picture on the following page shows William Shaver using the old familiar hand made wooden lever to pull the ferry into shore as he delivers a farmer across to the east bank. In more modern times a honk of the vehicle horn would be a signal that would get someone down to the ferry to move the vehicle across. In the early days there were signals such as bells or the striking of a hammer against an old sawmill blade. The ferry was not totally safe as there were infrequent tilts when a wagon would fall into the river.

Captain Withers was renting the ferry during the Civil War and testily replied to some criticism that showed up in the state newspaper, *The True Democrat*. Citizens of Union County had complained about the ferry service at Moro Bay and Longview for charging a group of Confederates at the regular rate for their ferry service.

Withers replied in a letter to the *True Democrat*: "The captain asked me what I would charge him for crossing his company with their wagons, etc. I replied that I had not charged other companies anything and would cross him free; he said that he did not expect me to do it for nothing--that he had paid full fare at Moro and expected to do so here. I then told him that I paid a rent of \$450 for the ferry and that if he saw fit to pay me \$5 (less than one-third the regular rates) I would take it and be obliged to him. He paid me that amount and nothing more was said about it. As to our patriotism in Ashley, we don't boast much, but have already equipped and sent to the battle field over one-half of our men who are able to bear arms, and the rest of us are ready to go when needed." (*Ashley County Ledger*)

The ferry had many operators through the years. During my lifetime I have observed that the families living in the ferry house and running the ferry seemed to always have several teenage sons that were quite capable of pulling the ferry back and forth across the river. To use Gordon Hartwick's expression the old ferry there at Longview seemed to be floating out there in the "mist of time" bridging those historic days over into our lifetime.

This article is from The Historic Town of Longview, Ashley County, Arkansas 1840-1906 by Leroy Deckelman

Their only real assets left were their lands and the boat "Morgan Nelson" which they sold in New Orleans. (ltr. To Bill King from W. C. Finch)

Carrie Poole: Sternwheel packet, wooden hull, built at Evansville, IN 1865
118'7" X 21' X 3'7". Advertised August 1866 running New Orleans-Red River,
Capt. J. F. Muse, draws only 12 inches light. Had four or five owners including Red
River Packet Co., and Capt Noah Scovell. When she burned at Algiers, L.A., was
owned by James M. Kane, New Orleans, with Capt. W. H. Kane, master. This on
July 27,1870. Was purchased by Captain Withers in 1866. (Owens)

The Howard: Was purchased by Captain Withers in 1857.

The Marshall: "Your mention of Captain Withers whom I have known most of my life, I knew him when he used to run a keel boat on the Saline. He was the man who brought the first steam boat in the Saline river, the Marshall, and ran the Morgan Nebo in there during the war hauling corn from up and down the Saline and Ouachita rivers for the Confederate soldiers". (W. T. Martin Letter)

L. C. MORGAN TO JAMES B. EDWARDS P. 455 BOOK F JULY 15,1865

Sold and released to James B. Edwards, the steam mill at Longview with all appert. That belong with the mill or the steamer "Marshall" that may be found on the premises except a bellows, anvil, vise, & tons & screw plate & dies. \$1500. Also 1 wagon, buggy, 2 yoke oxen, 4 cows & calves, 30 head of hogs, 1 double barrel shotgun \$200.

The family history is not clear on just which boat Captain Withers salvaged out to get the equipment to power his sawmill. It appears that there is a clear record of the final disposition of all boats except the Howard. Also the origin is established for all except the Howard and the Marshal. With the information available at this time it appears that, since the Marshal is a part of a deal with the steam engine being used for a sawmill, the Withers sawmill was powered by the engine from the Marshal.

This article is from The Historic Town of Longview, Ashley County, Arkansas 1840's - 1906 by Leroy Deckelman

Family Group Sheet

Family Group Sheet

Husband: Vincent Lewis PENDERGRASS

Born: 1830 [1837?] Place: TN
Married: 14 Nov 1866 Place: Jackson[?], Madison Co., TN
Died: Nov 1893 Place: TN
Buried: Place:
Father: Jesse PENDERGRASS [?] Father: James M. HINES
Mother: Mary Mother: Amanda Goodman MOORE

Wife: Nancy "Nannie" WILLIAMS

Born: 1852 Place: TN
Died: March 1895 Place: TN
Buried: Place:
Father: Mother:

Children:

Name	Born	Place	Spouse
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Children of Vincent Louis and Mary [?] PENDERGRASS

1. Paris	1856	TN	George CAUTS
2. Parmelia	Dec 1859	TN	1. Rebecca HURT
3. Joe Will	11 Feb 1855 [?]	TN	2. Alice HURT
			3. Martha BIRD

Children of Vincent Louis and Nancy (WILLIAMS) PENDERGRASS

4. Albert	1870	TN	C. L. DUFFY
5. David	1871	TN	
6. Ben(jamin)	1872	TN	
7. John Alsey	15 Mar 1874	Madison Co., TN	Estelle May PITTMAN
8. DeWitt Henry	10 Oct 1875	Madison Co., TN	Della Arment LEE
9. Ada	25 Dec 1876	Madison Co., TN	William A. BARRUM
10. Ida Mae	1 Aug 1879	Madison Co., TN	Jaines Taylor HINES
11. Edgar George	15 Mar 1883	Madison Co., TN	Sallie May LOYD
12. Ludinda	1886	Madison Co., TN	Everett Brince HAND
13.		Madison Co., TN	Sebron ROBINSON

Husband: James Taylor HINES

Born: 22 May 1867 Place: Madison {Chester ?}Co., TN
Married: 16 June 1895 Place: Worthan, Freestone Co., TX
Died: 22 Sept 1949 Place: Crossett, Ashley Co., AR
Buried: Old Crossett Cemetery Place: Crossett, Ashley Co., AR
Father: Vincent Louis PENDERGRASS Father: James M. HINES
Mother: Nancy WILLIAMS Mother: Amanda Goodman MOORE

Wife: Ida Mae PENDERGRASS

Born: 1 Aug 1879 Place: Madison Co., TN
Died: 11 Dec 1936 Place: Crossett, Ashley Co., AR
Buried: Old Crossett Cemetery Place: Crossett, Ashley Co., AT
Father: Vincent Louis PENDERGRASS Father: James M. HINES
Mother: Nancy WILLIAMS Mother: Amanda Goodman MOORE

Children:

Name	Born	Place	Spouse
------	------	-------	--------

1. Bessie	22 Jan 1897	Eagle Lake, Colorado Co., TX	d. same day
2. Lonnie Polk	11 Jul 1898	Eagle Lake, Colorado Co., TX	d. 23 Aug 191?
3. Novie Ehora	14 Jul 1902	Eagle Lake, TX	Lewis Pacal TOWNSEND
4. Ruby H.	2 Oct 1905	Ashley Co., AR	d. 30 Mar 191?
5. Carles Penn	1 Mar 1908	Ashley Co., AR	Marye Abilene CARTER
6. James Albert	9 Feb 1910	Crossett, AR	Imogene RALLEY
7. Woodrow Wilson	6 Feb 1913	Crossett, AR	Mary Elizabeth Deloach

Family Group Sheet

Husband: James M. HINES

Born: 10 Apr 1815 Place: Maury Co., TN
 Married: 2 June 1861 Place: Haywood Co. TN
 Died: 1901 Place: Colorado Co., TX
 Buried: Place:
 Father: David HINES
 Mother: Anna Rosa COLLINS

Wife: Amanda Goodman MOORE

Born: 12 Nov 1839 Place: Maury Co., TN
 Died: 1886 Place: TN
 Buried: Place:
 Father:
 Mother:

Husband: Robert Burnam GOODWIN

Born: 28 Sept. 1854 Place: MS
 Married: 13 Nov. 1873 Place: Ashley County, AR
 Died: 18 July 1879 Place: Ashley County, AR
 Buried: Antioch Cemetery Place: Ashley County, AR
 Father: John Swift(on) GOODWIN
 Mother: Mary E. SIMS

Wife: Isadora HONEYCUTT

Born: 1 Aug 1852 Place: Ashley County, AR
 Died: 2 Oct. 1897 Place: Morehouse Parish, LA
 Buried: Oak Ridge Cemetery Place: Oak Ridge, Morehouse, LA
 Father: William HONEYCUTT
 Mother: Mary NEAL

Other Husbands: 2. John Minor WEAVER; 3. Porter HILL

Children:

Name	Born	Place	Spouse
1. Elhora	1862		Millard SINCLAIR
2. Adonna	1864		----- LANGSDEN
3. James Taylor	22 May 1867	Humboldt, Madison Co., TN	Ida Mae PENDERGRASS

Children:

Name	Born	Place	Spouse
1. Lelia Ernestine	28 Dec 1874	Ashley Co., AR	John William CARTER
2. Wyley			
3. Robbie			Jerome KENDEL

Family Group Sheet

Family Group Sheet

Husband: William HONEYCUTT

Born:

Married:

Died:

Buried:

Father: Elisha HONEYCUTT

Mother: Frances "Fannie" WHATLEY

Wife: Mary NEAL

Born: 1836

Died:

Buried:

Place:

Place: Ashley County, AR

Place:

Place: Ashley County, AR

Place:

Father:

Mother:

Wife: Ella FULLINGTON

Born: 21 Aug 1860

Died: 15 Nov 1949

Buried:

Place:

Father: James A FULLINGTON

Mother: Tabitha Elizabeth SMITH

Children:

Name	Born	Place	Spouse
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1. Isadora	1 Aug 1852	Ashley Co., AR	Robert Burnam GOODWIN >twins
2. Isora	1 Aug 1852	Ashley Co., AR (?)	John Minor CARTER
3. Abner Jackson			never married
4.			Bettie Gussie 13 May 1898

Children:

Name	Born	Place	Spouse
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1. Charlie Orin	15 Jul 1888	Ashley Co., AR	Lena M. NUTT
2. Zemery Stell	4 Oct 1890	Ashley Co., AR	Nennie GULLEDGE
3. Burnard Walter	9 Dec 1895	Ashley Co., AR	died young
4. Bettie Gussie	13 May 1898	Ashley Co., AR	died young

Husband: August Walter SAWYER

Born: 5 May 1854

Died: 24 Sept 1884

Buried: Place:

Place: Ashley County, AR

Place: Ashley County, AR

Father: Place:

Mother: Place:

Family Group Sheet

Husband: James A FULLINGTON

Born: 1836 Place: Dooly County, GA(?)

Married: 2 Nov. 1859

Buried: Died. Unknown

Father Caleh El
Buried.

Mother: Nancy "Sarah" KENT

Wife: Tabitha Elizabeth SMITH

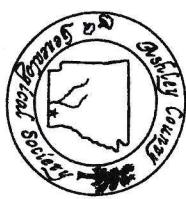
Born: 3 December 1840
Died: 10 August 1923
Buried: Mt. Zion Cemetery
Father: William SMITH
Mother: Sarah S. SMITH

Place: Houston County, GA
Place: Ashley County, AR
Place: Ashley County, AR

Children:			
Name	Born	Place	Spouse
1. Ella	21 Aug, 1860	Houston Co., GA	August WALTER SAWYER
2. Charles	1862	Houston Co., GA	

Kin Collecting

A Quarterly Devoted to Genealogical Research in Ashley County, Arkansas



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